

## THE PADUCAH EVENING SUN

AFTERNOON AND WEEKLY.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

## CIRCULATION JANUARY 1910.

1.....6774	17.....6829
2.....6782	18.....6828
3.....6786	19.....6823
4.....6788	20.....6827
5.....6788	21.....6844
6.....6788	22.....6833
7.....6798	23.....6805
8.....6799	24.....6796
9.....6805	25.....6792
10.....6809	26.....6798
11.....6813	27.....6802
12.....6819	28.....6800
13.....6831	29.....6800
14.....6832	30.....6779
15.....6832	31.....6779

Total.....176,878

Average for January, 1910.....6806

Average for January, 1909.....5150

Increase.....1656

Personally appeared before me this 3rd day of February, 1910, R. D. MacMillen, Business Manager of The Sun, who affirms that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of its circulation for the month of January, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

PETER PUMYEAR,  
Notary Public.  
My commission expires January 10, 1912.

**Daily Thought.**  
The history of the nations is not a record of the clash and conflict of forces, but of the stately steps of a holy God working out his most wise purpose.—Anon.

That Paducah groundhog, captured up the Tennessee river, may have been Doc Cook dressed in his arctic furs. Anyway, he's an awful liar.

Eugene Graves went on record in the lower house of the legislature, voting against the electric headlight bill, which was backed by the railroad employees.

Unquestionably the High school boys deserve that gymnasium. It is just as much to our interest as to the boys' interest to educate them, and we can't drive them to school. School must be made attractive, not to our eyes, but to the eyes of the boys.

**AN EDITOR ABROAD.**  
Our friend Jim Lemon, editor of the Mayfield Messenger, took a trip to Frankfort this week, and wrote a column letter to his paper about the journey. When Jim Lemon writes anything he has a purpose. He never writes merely for the entertainment of himself or others, so we waded into the article, well knowing that we would be repaid esthetically and intellectually. We read on and read on, taking the time to read between the lines, but utterly failed to find the "joker" until we came to the last paragraph:

Louisville was reached at 7 o'clock p. m. when our crowd registered at the Louisville Hotel where we enjoyed a good meal, after which we were assigned to our rooms for a good night's rest.

Is it possible Jim expects the people of Mayfield to believe that he got his supper at 7 o'clock in Louisville and went straight to bed?

And then there is such a paucity of information about the conclusion of the journey. The trip to Louisville was given in a detailed account of the happenings along the road, and the towns with which western Kentucky people are acquainted and in which they are interested; but when he gets to Louisville, we are cut off with the brief statement that the pious editor of the Mayfield Messenger enjoyed his supper and went straight to bed. We don't know even whether he got undressed, or went to bed with his boots on.

When Jim comes back to the Purchase he would do well to bring with him the affidavit of the hotel clerk and a bellhop or two. We'll publish them, and we believe the editor of the Calvert City Times also would use copies.

## THE "TAX FERRETS."

Give a movement an inspiring name and it becomes a thing to conjure by, regardless of its merit. Give it contemptuous expression and it becomes odious, no matter how little it deserves contempt. That is the fate of the state revenue agents in the legislature. These men cost the state nothing, they draw their fees from penalties placed upon tax dodgers whom they are employed to hunt out through the records. The state derives over \$100,000 annual revenue from their efforts. Naturally they are despised by tax dodgers. There is no reason why they should

be unpopular with people who pay their taxes and whose burden they are working to relieve. But those who wish to get rid of the revenue agents, describe them as "tax ferrets". Everybody hates a "snitch", a spy, and so the term suggested that these men were spying into other people's business.

Another class that hates the revenue agents are the politicians who were found out by them. Shortly after the present state administration entered upon its duties and new agents were appointed a hundred out of 119 county court clerk of Kentucky were engaged in paying back revenue illegally withheld, and a number of sheriffs were engaged in the same public spirited occupation. In McCracken county State Revenue Agent Will Husbands uncovered thefts in the county court clerk's office that had been going on ten years. Now somebody is getting even and taking it out on the state.

If the legislature enacts the bill, proposed by the Knights of Columbus to make October 12 a legal holiday as Columbus Day, Kentucky will have seven legal holidays: January 1, February 22, July 4, the first Monday in September, October 12, last Thursday in November and December 25. The kids will thank the Knights for giving them a holiday during the school term.

## SEND THE BOY TO SCHOOL LONGER.

A common mistake is being made by the press of Kentucky in reference to the report of State School Superintendent Crabbe, when they emphasize the fact that out of a total scholastic population of 739,836, only 311,192 attend. It must be remembered that the scholastic population includes all minors between the ages of 6 and 20, and it is not surprising that a great many under eight or over sixteen do not attend. The trouble with the school situation in Kentucky is not merely that children cannot get to school at all; but that they do not attend long enough. One reason is that the terms are too short.

Society is evolving a new code of ethics, and governments are struggling to conform to it. Time was when the "Three R's" were considered sufficient for the needs of the ordinary man, education being regarded as an advantage only in making one's way in the world. Now, an education is necessary to fit one for the duties of citizenship. As we progress and develop and our relations become more and more complex, ignorance becomes more and more a menace. William Allen White sounds a warning in his excellent series in the American Magazine on "The Old Order Changeth", when he says and proves by statistics that "we have a sixth grade government." If we would prevent chaos we must speedily have a High school government, which means that the controlling average of citizenship, which stamps the character of government, must have at least a High school education.

We see at home the narrowness of some rural minds in McCracken county today. Our county superintendent has sounded the sentiment on the idea of consolidated schools. A farmer thinks that the proximity of the school to his place will enhance its value, and it might do a trifling injury, if the school is removed. But he forgets that the increased number of schools cuts down the pay of the teachers and the length of the term, and thereby reduces the possibility of, not only his children, but his neighbor's children acquiring an education. Consequently, for the imperceptible advantage of having an idle school house standing near his farm, he will risk the possibility of men and women, who will make laws and social conditions in which his children will have to live, growing up in ignorance, a menace to and a drag on social progress and a detriment to farm values, which he cannot appreciate, but which are real and overwhelming.

The farmer, speaking of him now as of a class, feeling his lack and knowing not what it is, cannot, through sheer ignorance, study his own condition for its betterment. Kentucky has passed through an expensive experience of this nature. She spent more in putting down night riders and lost more in revenue and wealth than it would cost to put the schools in first class condition. Does anyone think night riding could exist in an educated community? Look at the rural exchanges of the Black Patch and one will read two and three columns of farm properties for sale. Farmers aroused to a pitch of frenzied anger at their conditions, burned and slew, with the net result of a half million acres of farm land dumped, a drug on the market, hundreds of people driven out of the state, thousands of others prevented for a generation from coming, millions of capital withheld from investment, and untold suffering and heart ache. No one knows what outlawry now lurks in the minds and hearts of the sons of those men today, to threaten the safety of society and the government.

It is just as important for a man's neighbors to be forced to take sanitary precautions, as it is for him to, and it is just as important for a man's neighbor's children to be educated as it is for his children.

In the city do we find the men, who complain that the laws are made for the advantage of their employers educating their children? Not always. They give the boys what they consider enough education "to make their way in the world" and then send them to their trade. Why don't they educate their children, so they can take their place in civic life beside the sons of their employers, so they may study the problems affecting their trade, fairly and equitably, in-

stead of arraying capital and labor in hostile camps?

Are they afraid of education? Can't they make the sacrifice? Or have they contempt for it? We knew a boy who walked to high school for four years six miles every morning and evening through the snow, and then four years to college, where he graduated with honors. Then he went back to the farm and afterwards began firing an engine. Now he has an engine of his own.

Is he a better engineer for his college education? Yes, and no. He is a better citizen, and he brings to the industrial problems in which railroad men and all who labor with hand and head are interested, a college trained brain, with a knowledge of correct ethics, an understanding of the other side of the case, and a mind inclined to fairness. It is a mistake when the ignorant employer and the ignorant employee enter into a struggle by which each tries to get the better of the other, and that labor is now receiving some of the recognition to which it is entitled, is due as much to the fact that the employers' sons from college are taking hold of the business, as to the fact that labor is putting up for itself.

Take a glance at our national government. During the last eight years the attitude of the government toward all civic problems has faced about from consideration of the interests of business and national glory, to consideration of the welfare of the citizens. Is it merely coincidental that the last administration was Harvard administration and the present one is a Yale administration?

Who are the high officials? Graduates from great institutions of learning and men trained as specialists in their particular lines. Don't let us overlook that point. We hurry too soon to specializing. These big men have a broad foundation of learning and culture. Our federal executive department is ten years ahead of congress, and that far ahead of the people; because the executive department is college bred and we are sixth graders.

It is not the rich man's son, so much as the poor man's son that needs education. It is not your children, more than your neighbor's children, in whose education you should interest yourself; it is not the employers' sons more than the employees' sons, who should go to school as long as possible.

Longer terms, better paid professional teachers, and a public spirit that encourages education, and a home spirit, which impresses it upon the child from the moment he enters school that he is expected to go to college, will do much for this country.

## Some Stories Around the Town.

Acrobatic mice have been discovered at the market house. Electricians of the Byrd Electric company, while rewiring the market house discovered a bird's nest on one of the rafters in the building. When it was cleared away it was discovered that six wee mice had it for their home. Unless the mice climbed up to the rafter on the electric wires it would have been impossible for them to have reached their perch. The walls are made of enameled brick, and it would have been impossible to secure a footing, so the electricians figured that the parents were experts at ascending the electric wires.

## Kentucky Kernels

Lambs dying in Nicholas. Furniture factory for Winchester. David Golden, of near Fulton, dies.

Nicholasville goes wet by majority of 30.

New bank opened at Williams-town.

Park theater at Henderson sold to pay debt.

Prof. Wm. M. Willson, dies at Shelbyville.

Sam Dickinson dies at West Plains from coughing.

New 700 foot bridge to be built by L. & N. at Paris.

Miss Annie Motley, formerly of Clinton, dies of burns.

W. T. Jones, Louisville, dies heartbroken after reverses.

Company D, of Hopkinsville, to be inspected March 22 and 23.

J. S. Williams and Ella Higgins, of Clinton, marry at Fulton.

Survey to soon begin on L. & N. from Nashville to Owensboro.

Patrolman Ben C. Rogers, of Louisville, shot and seriously wounded.

Acra Hunter, Henderson county farmer dies from overdose of opium.

Engineering class of State University leaves to inspect large factories.

Workmen at Lexington cutting down shade trees put to root by crowd of children.

River bank at Point Pleasant near Hickman, caving in. Old graveyard will have to be moved.

## STATE PRESS.

## The Lobby and the Revenue.

The passage by the senate of the bill abolishing the state revenue agents is possibly the most striking evidence of the manner in which legislation is controlled by the so-called "third house" that has been given at Frankfort during the present session.

The state revenue agents, of whom there are about 150, including four for the state at large, have been the

means of vastly increasing the income of the commonwealth. A revenue of \$100,000 annually has been derived from the activities of these agents in hunting up taxable property omitted by the assessors, otherwise escaping its just contribution to the state.

The law is chiefly odious to the big corporations and owners of notes and mortgages, whose lobbyists have been ceaselessly active in their effort to secure a repeal of the bill. The success of the repealing measure, provided it is not killed by the governor's veto, means that the burden of taxation will fall most heavily in future upon the owner of real estate, the farmer, the man with his little homestead in county or city.

The state revenue agents cost the commonwealth not one cent of money, they are remunerated for their labor by a commission on the amounts they recover of taxes that would otherwise be lost to the state. The repealing bill takes the power of appointment out of the hands of the state auditor, and authorizes the county assessors to make the appointments for their respective jurisdictions. It is obvious that this leaves a big opening for the exercise of political influence in directing or suppressing the activities of agents holding local appointments. Thus the aim of the lobby is achieved, and, if the bill becomes law, we may expect to see a material falling off in the revenues of the state.

To strike a blow of this kind at the commonwealth's financial resources with a deficit facing the administration is typical of the patriotism that may be expected from the men who are dictating legislation at Frankfort just now.—Louisville Herald.

## As to Revenue Agents.

It may be that the revenue agents have not all been what they ought to be, (by the way who has?) and it may be that some mistakes have been made, but it must be said that the man has ever been successfully proceeded against, if he had a good defense, and no judgment has ever been rendered, at the instance of one of these agents, where the taxpayer has paid more than he ought to have paid.

The fact is rich men and corporations who hide away their estates and lie to the assessors, have raised the outcry against these agents, and have persistently used the lobby, in favor of the bill to abolish the office. When those same men and corporations have been sued they have always sought to compromise, and, in that way, paid but a small part of what they justly owed. The complaint against the agents originates from these men and corporations who do not pay one tithe of what they owe the state in taxes, and a prejudice has thus been created against a very useful and necessary office, which turns annually into the treasury several hundred thousand dollars.

These taxes will never be collected by any one, if the office of revenue agent is abolished, and the rich tax dodgers, who have caused this bill to be introduced, will save several hundred thousand a year, and the commonwealth will lose that much.

An ill advised measure, the repeal of this law appears to us, and the senate bill should meet defeat in the house.—Kentucky State Journal.

## NEWS OF COURTS

## Deeds Filed.

Cecil Reed, master commissioner, to T. F. Herring, property in Thurman's addition, \$150.

## In Police Court.

Charles Jones, who was arrested last night at 6 o'clock by Patrolman Rickman on a charge of carrying concealed a deadly weapon, was fined \$25 and full costs in police court this morning and sentenced to 10 days' confinement in the county jail.

An appeal was prayed for and granted. Other cases were: Drunkness—Jim Fowler, fined \$1 and costs. Petit larceny—Susie Bell, Rosa Harris, Gabriella Bush and Cora Bumpus, continued until tomorrow.

## In Bankruptcy.

Richard B. Laycock, a car repairer at the Illinois Central railroad shops, filed a petition in bankruptcy in federal court today. He lives at 2115 Bridge street, Mechanicsburg. His liabilities are about \$250 with no assets.

## In County Court.

J. A. McCann resigned as guardian of Cleo McCann, and Attorney David Browning was appointed to fill the vacancy by County Judge Alben Barkley.

Philip Post was appointed executor of the estate of Edward Post with A. L. Post as surety. John Younger, T. Luigs, and George Krimpe were appointed appraisers of the estate.

## In Circuit Court.

Circuit court was quiet today, as there was little of interest on the docket. The heavy snowfall interfered with the court somewhat, as it was difficult for the petit jurors and witnesses to reach the court house on time.

A settlement was filed in the divorce suit of Anna Wilton against Peter Wilton. The divorce was granted and to compromise the claim for alimony, she was given the household and kitchen furniture.

Motions with reasons for a new trial were filed in the case of W. H. Carter against Patrolman A. C. Stewart and J. H. Carter against A. C. Stewart.

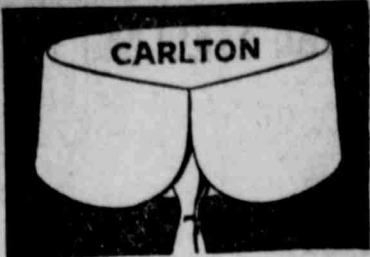
## The Suit of K. D. Suell against C.

K. Lamond was tried this morning and the plaintiff was given \$65. Suell sued for \$90 alleged due for breach of contract in erecting a barn for Lamond.

The suits of Friedman, Keller & company against Roger Purrey, and Paducah Brewery company against Roger Purrey were consolidated.

J. M. Gilbert was excused as a petit juror and Joseph Ullman was empaneled.

The suit of the J. M. Case Mill Manufacturing company against T. S. Vickers was set for trial this afternoon.



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The docket tomorrow is: Alfred Collier against the Realty Development company; Frank Border against the Realty Development company; G. Moore against the Realty Development company; C. E. Wheeler & company against C. C. Lee.

## Marriage License.

A. R. Swanson, 24, of Paducah, machinist, and Susie Belle Brame, 19, of Paducah.

## Deeds Filed.

B. L. Gordin and M. L. Gordin, of McCracken county, to R. J. Hurley, of Calvert City, and others, property in the county, \$477.80.

## W. A. WALTERS

FATHER OF CITY TREASURER WALTERS DEAD.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon—Dr. Sullivan will officiate.

The body of Mr. William A. Walters, father of City Treasurer George W. Walters, who died Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock and was taken to Nance & Rogers' undertaking shop to be embalmed, was removed to the home of Mr. Walters, 1320 Broadway, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the residence. The Rev. G. T. Sullivan, pastor of the Broadway Methodist church, will officiate. Burial will be in Oak Grove cemetery.

Mr. Walters was 64 years old and died while his son was in Frankfort on business connected with the city. Death was due to the grip. Mr. Walters returned from Frankfort this morning.

The pallbearers will be: O. P. Leigh, Maurice McIntyre, Wesley Orr, Jack Wyman, Robert Baker and James M. Lang, Will Hubbard and Ed Nance.

## Peter Livergood.

Peter Livergood, 75 years old, died yesterday at his home in Grand Rivers after an illness of many months. Mr. Livergood was one of the best known men in western Kentucky, as he has resided in Livingston county for many years, and has been postmaster at Grand Rivers. Cancer was the cause of Mr. Livergood's death. He is survived by his wife and two children: Mrs. Bluffe Doss, of Calvert City, and Henry Livergood, of Calvert City. The funeral and burial took place today.

## BONN'S PARENTS SUE DE SAGAN.

\$13,600 Annuities Said Due From Gould Millions.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The Marquis and Marquise de Castellane have instituted suit against the Princess de Sagan for \$13,600 back annuities which they allege the count and countess in the marriage settlement of 1908 engaged to pay at the rate of \$5,600 a year. This annuity was paid until the Count and Countess de Castellane were divorced when the countess, formerly Miss Anna Gould, refused to contribute further to the support of her former husband's parents. M. Bonnet argued the case on behalf of the plaintiff and M. Clemenceau will reply a week from today.

—Soot Destroyer destroys all dirt and soot in your chimneys. For sale by all grocers.

## Watterson Is 70.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 17.—Enjoying his usual vigorous health, Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, today celebrated his 70th birthday at Naples-on-the-Gulf, Fla., where he is spending the winter with Mrs. Watterson.

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## GLAVIS ROUSES VERTREES' IRE

THRUSTS OF BRILLIANT TENNESSEAN OFTEN PARRIED.

Efforts of Veteran to Pin Down Glavis to Definite Statements Without Explanations.

WAS NOT SURE OF ANYTHING

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee was in session for three hours and then adjourned over until Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Vertrees, the attorney for Secretary Ballinger continued his cross-examination of Louis R. Glavis, but made little or no headway. He had several arguments with the witness on the subject of direct answers and during one of these Representative Graham of Illinois, a Democrat, and Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee, had quite a warm colloquy.

Mr. Vertrees read into the record a number of letters and telegrams dealing with the calling in of the forest service by Glavis. During the cross-examination of the witness it was shown that before he was called off the Alaska coal land cases, in May, 1908, he had telegraphed the department at Washington that the United States attorney at Portland had urged the necessity of closing up about a thousand acres in Oregon, where a hearing had to be held almost immediately and the full field service would be needed. Three days later Glavis was taken off the Alaska cases and assigned to the Oregon work. Glavis testified he got no orders to resume the Alaska cases until October, 1908.

Vertrees Opens Fire. A brief executive session preceded the resumption of the hearing this afternoon. Mr. Vertrees began immediately to question Glavis as to the alleged necessity for a field examination of the Alaska coal claims prior to his making final reports.

Glavis had declared that he had not been given time to make these examinations. He admitted, however, that he had been instructed that the results of the field examinations could be put into the records after the evidence on other features of the cases had been taken.

Glavis said he felt the results of the field examinations should go in first and delayed his report. He said the field examinations would enable the government to make a prima facie case and to force the claimants on the witness stand.

Mr. Vertrees and Glavis got into a wrangle because when Mr. Vertrees would ask: "Were these not the facts," etc., the witness would reply:

"Yes, but my opinion as to that was based on this," and so on.

"You just answer my questions and we'll get along better," commanded Mr. Vertrees.

"It seems to me that you should answer the questions," directed Chairman Nelson.

**Too Much Lecturing.** "I suggest that there is too much lecturing of the witness," suggested Representative Graham (Dem.).

"The witness," stated Mr. Vertrees, "tries to lug in an argument to counteract any statement of facts he thinks I may be developing."

"Proceed," drawled the chairman. "Now, Mr. Glavis," resumed Mr. Vertrees, "please permit me to request you to answer my questions and not add anything unless it is necessary to explain your answer. I will be greatly obliged if you will do that for me."

The examination proceeded quietly for a time.

Mr. Vertrees sought to draw from the witness the admission that when he telegraphed the department that he could not submit a report on the Cunningham claims because of additional evidence available, he did not know that any evidence could be secured. Glavis insisted that he thought evidence might be secured in Alaska. He was not sure, however.

Mr. Vertrees asked Mr. Glavis when he first received word that he was to be supplanted. He said July 1, 1909.

A number of letters and telegrams dealing with the calling in of the "forestry" were read by Mr. Vertrees. Copies of three letters were received from "forestry" today.

In a letter dated July 16, 1908, and addressed by Glavis to former Assistant Law Officer A. A. Shaw of the forestry service, Glavis said the land office probably "would, for obvious reasons," turn over certain papers to the "forestry."

**Documents Suppressed.** "But I have copies of them," he continued, "and they will make mighty interesting reading to you. The reasons for my request for a delay will be apparent from my reports." In a telegram which Shaw sent to the district forester at Portland, the latter was instructed to assist Glavis and make his telegraphic report "full and strong."

Mr. Vertrees next turned to the charge Glavis has made that he was called off the Alaska work in May, 1908, and get no orders to resume until October of that year. The witness admitted that three days before he was called off the Alaska work he had telegraphed the department that the United States attorney was re-

## The Weather

Snow tonight and probably Friday. Colder tonight.